BAILEY'S TEXTBOOK OF HISTORY. Revised by Wilfred M. Copenhaver, Ph.D. Fifteenth Edition. (Pp. xiii+679; figs. 509. 108s). London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1965.

THERE have been many changes in microscopic anatomy since this text first appeared in 1904, but it has been regularly revised and since 1920 it has been revised by various teachers. Even since the last edition in 1958 many advances, especially in electron microscopy and in histochemical and auto-radiographic techniques, have been recorded. The book has been revised throughout and some chapters rewritten.

A very successful synthesis of old and new material has been achieved and the relationship of appearances given by light microscopy and electron microscopy is clearly drawn. The description of electron microscopy supplements what the student may hope to see with his own microscope in good preparations. There is a useful discussion of the relationship of structure and function.

This book will be of interest and value to the better and more enquiring medical student and to the post graduate worker using histological techniques. It will provide a reliable survey of modern human histology.

J. E. M.

HEREDITY. An introduction to Genetics by A. M. Winchester, M.A., Ph.D. (Pp. ix+269, Illustrated. 18s). London: Harrap, 1965.

THIS is a well prepared and well designed primer on genetics intended for students in the various disciplines where such a knowledge is now required. It does not assume a prior knowledge of general biology and the second chapter is a very clear presentation of the historical development of genetic knowledge. Within modest compass a large part of classical genetic theory and practice is clearly presented. The author is evidently an experienced teacher and both by the text and by well designed diagrams leads the student carefully to an understanding of many difficult aspects of genetics. Questions and answers after the early chapters should prompt the student to read the text closely. The author claims that the medical student who must often undertake a study of medical applications of genetics without previous training will find it a valuable reference, but it is really a book to study as whole, and the medical reader unfamiliar with genetics will not find it useful for casual reference. Indeed, he must appreciate that it covers general biology, and, despite such useful chapters as that on the blood groups, is concerned with general biological applications.

The American edition of the book was evidently published in 1961 and there is no useful presentation of modern cytogenetics or the modern direct study of chromosomes. For a basic study of the older and more established part of general genetics this is a reliable text. References are limited to a list of student text books.

J. E. M.

MODERN DRUG TREATMENT IN TUBERCULOSIS. By J. D. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., M.P.H., and N. W. Horne, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E. Third Edition. (Pp. 84, 12s. 6d.). London: Chest and Heart Association, 1965.

THE paper-back monograph is new to medicine but sensible. In no field is it more appropriate than therapeutics where the pace of modern developmnets renders the textbook a rapidly wasting asset. This small book gives a clear and concise account of modern chemotherapy of tuberculosis. It describes the rationale of standard therapy with streptomycin, isoniazid and para-aminosalicylic acid. There is a clear account of the complications of drug therapy, of the difficulties that arise if there is bacterial resistance to drugs and of the measures that may make it possible to use a drug that is needed for adequate therapy even though the patient has developed drug sensitivity. Worth reading and well worth buying at 12s. 6d.

O.L.W.